

Before you skip we'll sum up a few vacation requisites for fear you might skip something you'll need.

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ted Rolls. Silk Caps-Silk Hats-Crush Hats.

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President of Women's Federation Declares Question Out of Order.

San Francisco, Calif., July 6.—Equal suffrage was smothered as an issue in the General Federation of Women's clubs yesterday and cannot come up for general discussion again until the next biennial in 1914. An unexpected motion by Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson, of Los Angeles, that the convention will go on record for suffrage was offered from the floor and ruled out of order by the chair. Mrs. Philip N. Moore, of St. Louis, the retiring president, ruled that all mo-tions must come before the convention from the committee on resolutions. She

Juarez Filled With Soldiers Whose Cartridge Belts Need Replenishing

Border City Resumes Its Military Air and Makes Bid for Fame as New Capital of the State. By NORMAN M. WALKER.

- UAREZ has again assumed military

The old border town has awak-The old border town has awakened from its midsummer lethargy to
welcome the rebel army on its retreat
from Bachimba. There are no uniforms and no marching troops, as
when the federal army marched into
the old town across the river preceding the historic battle of Juarez. But
the soldiers of Orosco are as much
the sensoned campaigners as those of
Navarro, who shuffled through the
streets in their slate covered fatigue
uniforms a little more than a year
age. Tall haited and dressed in rags,
the revolutionary army shows the
wear and tear of the strenuous campaign, which it has been conducting
against the advance of the federals in
the sputh.

paigns, which it has been canducting against the advance of the federals in the south.

Ratiway Station the Center.

The Mexican Central station is again the point of interest for the populace of Junez, for it is there that the froop trains are unloaded and there the seldiers, their wives and families, are builded in little groups waiting for orders to move toward Casas Grandes. The old station was completely surrounded Saturday by the women and children, hags and baggage of the rebel soldiers.

Along the west front of the station, sitting in the glaring summer sun the raggodity clad women and dirty-faced children crouched among the equally black pots and pans, chattering in soft Spanish or caressing the soury dors which they have lugged from place to place during the campaign in the field in the rear of the station an officers who say was established by two dishess and set up their fires and were industriously cooking supper for a half dozen semi-uniformed officers who say the hand. In the custom house the revolutional set up their fires and were industriously cooking supper for a half dozen semi-uniformed officers who say the hand. In the custom house the revolutional set up their fires and were industriously cooking supper for a half dozen semi-uniformed officers who say the hand. In the custom house the revolutionary governor has established his state around on the trunks, chests and bales which had been unloaded from the troop trains. The women squatted over the miniature ranges made of three bricks plied on as many sides of the burning mesquite wood. They stirred the coffee, concocted the Mexican dishes and patted tortillas just as they have been doing in the field since they marched south with their men to the war.

that Mrs. Edson's resolution would tend to make that work more difficult and that she was ill-advised.

Protest Against Ruling.

Mrs. Washburn, of Washington, proested spiritedly against the decision of

the chair.
The ballot, she said, would be "a tool in the bands of women to shape legisla-tion fer their own help and their chil-dren's, by the weight it would carry with the state legislatures."

Resolutions Passed.

The convention adopted a number of resolutions, among them a vote of ap-preciation to president Tait for his ap-pointment of Miss Julia Lathrop to the head of the children's bureau. Others

Endorsements of the good roads move-ment for a national highway; conserva-tion of national resources and preven-tion of curtailment of forest reserves; bills for betterment of defective chil-dren; bills for betterment of immigrant

There is a noticeable absence of ammunition belts on the men. Many of them have only a few cartridges stuck in their belts and the greater number have no belts at all. Neither are they as anxious to carry the heavy rifles as they were before they left for the front and when the senoritas were looking on. Spoils of war are evident everywhere. Beautifully bred Mexican horses bearing the Terrazas brand, with variagated saddle blankets and high pommeled saddles are ridden by sandal footed and overall dressed Mexican rebels. Expensive trousers and tight fitting coats are much in evidence. Silk scarfs from some novelty stores in the interior are carelessly tied around the sunburned necks of the clanking cavalrymen, while a few of the officers wear expensive Panama hats as their share in the looting. nunition belts on the men. Many of

tion was to educate women in all things looking to their betterment, and that the present sense of the comittee was that Mrs. Edson's resolution would tend to make that work more difficult and that she was ill-advised. ing for boys and girls; endorsement of the plans for medical inspection in schools, for school nurses and for out-of-door schools; demand that the president of the United States reorganize the de-partment of agriculture so that the pure food and drugs act be better enforced and "the law not be prostituted for spe-cial interests"; endorsement of the "white slave" laws and protesting against the light sentence meted out

against the light sentence meter out to convicted offenders; protest against the comic supplements of the Sunday papers; protest against imposing any legal disability on women that is not imposed on men; endorsement of uniform marriage and divorce laws; favoring the appointment by the National Educational association of a committee to outline a course of study of sex hyto outline a course of study of sex by giene to be taught in all normal schools

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Continued from page 1.)

There is a scarcity of artillery on the arriving trains. So far there has been none in evidence. However, in the Juarez garrison there have been several machine guns and two mortars

Gen. Pascual Orozco today was expected at the new rebel capital— Juarez—to hanch further plans for a continuation of the revolution. There have been all sorts of reports that he had arrived, but he is not yet in

dentinuation of the revolution. There have been all sorts of reports that he had arrived, but he is not yet in Juarez.

A Washington dispatch says Oroaco arrived in Juarez today, according to reports received at the war department today from Col. E. Z. Steever, acting commander of the department of Texas. Consul Edwards at Juarez, the dispatch adds, says that while there are reports of many rebels on their way to Juarez, few have arrived.

Though the plan of guerilla warfare

the international boundary.

Hyerin Nears Chihuahua.

Gen. Huerta has established head-quarters at Horcashtas, 25 miles south of the city of Chihuahua.

Railroad and telegraph communication with the city of Chihuahua probably will be restored in five days, from the south.

Nearly 2000 rebel troops reached Juarez Friday en route to Casas Grandes, and the region along the Mexico North Western railroad, southwest of the border.

Though the plan of guerilla warfare originally called for a division of the rebel forces into detachments of 150 men, Gen. Orozco now has ordered that each column shall contain not less than

were transmitted Saturday. However, 500 able men to dominate the region it is believed that they will be out at assigned to each column.

every advantage, driving the rebeis away long before they intended to re-treat. When the last troop train was pulling out of Bachimba, a scattered fire from federal cavalry was directed at it, the passengers calling frantically to the engineer for speed.

Our fight is against the Madero govern-ment and no other."

the believed that they will be cut at almost any time.

One more train of rebel soldiers is expected to arrive in Juarez Saturday night, about 8 oclock.

There is a scarcity of artillery on the arriving trains. So far there has been none in evidence. However, in the Juarez garrison there have been several machine guns and two mortars for some time.

Orozco Looked For.

Gen. Pascual Orozco today was expected at the new rebel capital—duarez—to launch further plans for a continuation of the revolution. There

Hugrin Nears Chibanhan.

Refugees Bring Women.

Hundreds of women and children, mostly refugees from Chfhushua city, now in the hands of the federal government, came with the troops. Homeless, they camped in the streets hast night, cooking their meals on curbs and eleeping in the open.

Gen. Pascual Orozco, the rebel chief, spent the night at Saus, 30 miles north of Chihushua, giving final orders to 3500 cavairy, which he directed westward across country toward Casas Grandes and the state of Sonora, now the rebel objective. He will arrive in Juarez today.

Those who witnessed the battle of Bachimba, declars the federals had every advantage, driving the rebeis

NO INTENTION TO MOLEST THE GAS PLANT

Associated Press Corrects False State-

Associated Press Corrects False Statement Telegraphed to Washington
From El Paso Yesterday.
The Associated Press staff correspondent, who is in El Paso directing the work of the correspondents in the field with the Mexican troops, telegraphed the following last night to that news association:
Col. Pascual Orozco, ar., father of the rebel chief, denied today the report from Washington that the rebels would direct artillery fire across the international line to destroy the plant of an El Paso electric light company. The story has been in circulation here for nearly a month, but officials here representing the department of justice, the state and war departments, after having investigated it, stated they did not believe any such contingency probable. Governor Gutterrez, rebel executive of the state of Chihuahua, said of the report:

"The story is absurd. The rebels intend to do nothing to provoke international complications of any kind. Our fight is august the Madeeo govern-

Ment and no other."

Notwithstanding governor Colquitt's report to Washington that he would send the Texas militia to El Paso, army officers here regard the situation as

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peaceful and believe no more troops are needed. It is generally accepted among those close to rebel headquarters that no fighting is likely at Juarez at any time. Mexican government officials here also say there is no cause for alarm as they do not intend to dislodge the rebels from Juarez, preferring to quash the revolution by holding forces to defeat the rebel forces at the entrance to the state of Sonora.

Scores of rebel soldiers deserted to American soil during the day. They declare dissension between Gen. Orozco and his staff and lack of money or food is raylely declarating the rebel army. peaceful and believe no more troops are is rapidly decimating the rebel army.

LUIS TERRAZAS REPORTED

HELD FOR LARGER RANSOM Luis Terraine, jr., is said to be still under arrest with the rebels and is being held for a higher ransom than that paid by him for his release from services at the front at the battle of Bachimba. He as said to have been forced to pay \$25,000 for his release from military duty and that he is now being held for a ransom of \$57,000 Mexican currency before he will be released and allowed to come to the state.

FRED MILLER ARRESTED. urday on a charge of being a suspicious ALLEGES ASSAULT ON COUNTY ROAD

Boulton Says He Was Beaten by Unknown Auto Driver.

With his clothes spattered with blood and his head bandaged, Charles Boulton appeared in the sheriff's office Saturday morning. The injured man stated that he was out for a ride in an automobile Friday night and at some point on the county road another machine came up and stopped the car he

as riding in. Boulton said he got out of the car and fust about that time a man riding in the other machine struck him over the head with an automobile crank, knocking him to the ground. He could the said he did not know the name of the man who struck him. Boulton stated he was from Wichita Falls, Tex., and had been in El Paso only a

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Scientists Entirely Stumped by the Revelation That Many Creatures LIVE and BREED in Virulent POISONS

Some New Discoveries About Deadly

By Prof. JAMES ELLIQTT WINSLOW

TITHIN the past few weeks the world of science has come face to face with an entirely new set of facts which are beyond its power to explain. Some of the most instantaneously deadly poisons known to chemistry have been found quite harmless to certain forms of life. There have recently been noticed several instances where certain insects have shown wonderful resistance when placed in situations in which other varieties would instantly die.

The law of special adaptation does not solve the problem, for special adaptation is only acquired through long periods of time and the breeding of generation after generation of creatures. Thus in the case of the worm that lives in the California crude petroleum, for instance, it is known, of course, that petroleum was discovered in California only a few years ago and there has been no opportunity for the law of adaptation or acquired immunity to become

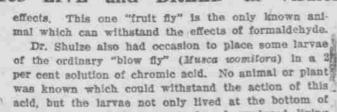
effective. Science is stumped; what it has just discovered it cannot explain upon any rational hypo-

A remarkable photograph, taken from the top of the world's tallest building, the Woodworth building, New York city. The picture is a birdseye view of City Hall park, showing the city hall and the county courts building. Both look like a child's playhouses from the photographer's lofty perch, 750

> If a chemist were asked to name the most powerful poison he would instantly say hydrocyanic acid (prussic acid); yet there exists a family of small butterflies, or moths, scientifically known as the Zygaenidae, which are not affected by this powerful poison. They are the only living animals which are immune to this deadly gas. It will be remembered that this is the poison which Richeson used to murder his sweetheart, Avis Linnell, by giving her a capsule of potassium cyanide. When the capsule dissolved in the stomach the gastric juice acted on the potassium cyanide and formed free prussic acid.

Dr. Shuize, of the University of Berlin, has recently made two observations which appear to snow almost miraculous powers of resistance. (See Zoologischer Anzeiger, vol. 39, page 199.) A student at the University of Berlin wished to study some Hottentot heads, and had the heads sent to him from German-South Africa. The heads were placed in tin boxes, covered with a solution of formaldehyde to preserve them and the boxes sealed. When these boxes were opened in Berlin a great number of tiny flies flew out, which were identified as the ordinary "fruit fly" which collects about over-ripe bananas and grapes (scientific. Drosophila rubrostrtata). What was even more remarkable was the fact that great numbers of the larvae were found swimming about in the preserving sfluid. Fearing that the heads would be injured by the larvae, a saturated solution of formaldehyde was poured over the heads, but the larvae were uninjured. Formaldehyde is one of the most irritant and pois-

eases, and a 3 per cent solution is used by most museums as a preserving solution in which to keep their specimens. Dr. Wiley found that even small traces onous gases known. It is very largely used to diswhich were used by unscrupulous infect rooms where there have been contagious dismilkmen to keep the milk from gouring produced very harmful



the solution, but they pupated and produced living The occurrence of plants which live upon insects which they capture is well known. Some of these

plants have appendages which act as traps. The lid of the trap lies open, but when an insect walks inside of the danger line the lid snaps shut and the plant digests its prey. When the digestion is complete the trap opens for another victim. There are five species of files, however (3 culicids, 1 phorids, and 1 anthomylid), which lay their eggs in the digestive fluid of the pitcher plants, and the larvae live here, feeding on the luckless insects which are captured. These larvae are not digested because they secrete a fluid which renders the digestive fluid harmless to them. The tape worms and other intestinal worms have the same means of stopping digestive processes. It is a common report that the Dead Sea in Pales-

tine, and the Great Salt Lake in Utah, contain no animal life because of the great amount of dissolved matter in the water. But in Southern California there is a lake, Owen's Lake, which contains as much dissolved material as either the Dead Sea or Great Sait Lake, and in addition to this the sait is largely sai soda (washing soda). Each gallon of this water contains nearly a pound and a half of washing soda, and large quantities of the water are evaporated in order to obtain this soda. Contrary to all expectations, this lake contains an abundance of animal life, but all of

one sort, namely, the larvae of a fly (Ephydra alkalina). These larvae occur in countless numbers, so that after a storm they are washed ashore by the bushel. The Indians collect them after storms and also by means of dragging screens, or closely woven baskets, through the water, and dry them in the sun. They are then ground and baked into a bread which the Indians call "Koo-cha-bee,"

It has lately been noticed (Science vol. 35, p. 193) that great numbers of a tiny larvae were to be found in the crude petroleum of California, after it had been exposed to the open air for a time. These larvae are those of the "oll fly" (Pshopa petroll). The adults ap parently deposit the eggs outside of the oil and the maggots enter the oil as soon as they hatch. The probability is, inasmuch as they feed upon dead files and other insects, that they found the oil to be a certain source of abundant food material, furnished by other insects which had been killed by falling into the oil. The resistant powers of these larvae is almost past belief, for they live for more than twentyfour hours when placed in pure gasoline or kerosene.

Perhaps Science will soon furnish us with more of these instances of the ability to overcome almost sure death. The entire question arouses such a great field for speculation that we are almost bewildered. The query at once arises "how did these special" groups develop, and by what power are they immune?" Take, for instace, the "oll fly." Until recently it was unknown and certainly could not have always lived in the oil, for the oil fields of California are of a very recent date. We have therefore, possibly, a well known fly adapting itself to the new conditions, and by means of this change, so changing its nature so as to appear to be a new variety. As to why it is immune as yet there is no answer.

